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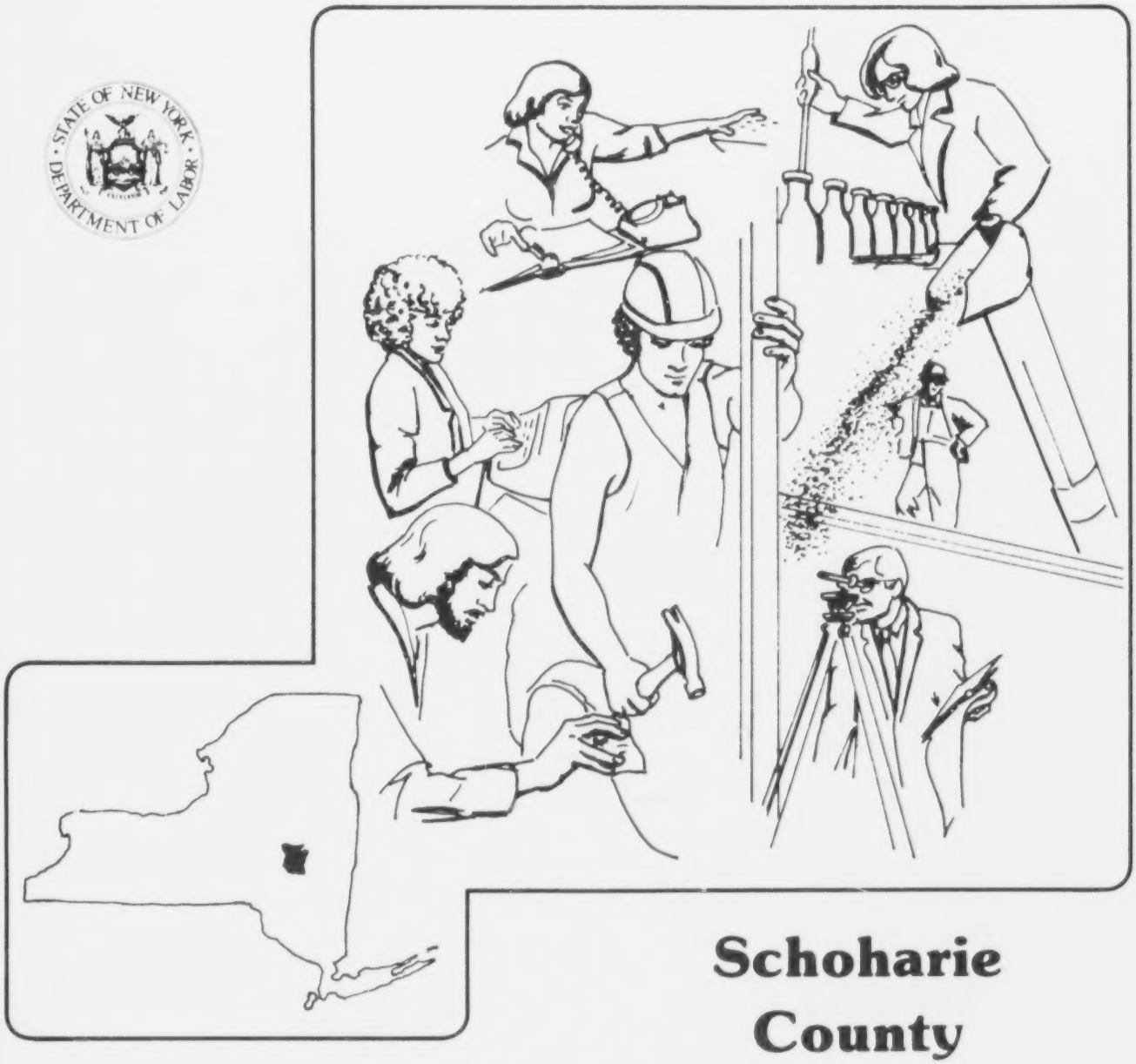
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Schoharie County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Schoharie County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 11, Fiscal Year 1985

April 1986

This report was prepared by Willard Lloyd and Frank McCabe with the assistance of Furn Lorento and Judy Thompson, under the direction of Roderick Fortran.

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Albany, New York 12240-0039

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

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CONTENTS

Preface..... ix
Geographic Highlights..... 1
Population Trends and Characteristics..... 3
The Labor Market..... 19
Income..... 23
Social Program Statistics..... 32
Education..... 35
Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand..... 41
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Schoharie County..... 45
Appendix III. Population By Age, 1970; By Sex and Age, 1980; Change In Population By Age, 1970-1980, Schoharie County..... 47
Glossary of Terms..... 48

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

TABLE

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Schoharie County and New York State, 1968..... 6

MAPS

1. County Location, Schoharie County..... 1
2. Transportation Network, Schoharie County, 1983..... 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

TABLES

2. Decennial Population, New York State and Schoharie County, 1900-1980..... 7
3. Percent Change in Population, New York State and Schoharie County, 1900-1980 by Decade..... 7
4. Population by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 8
5. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950-1980..... 9
6. Population by Age and Sex, Schoharie County, 1970 vs. 1980..... 12
7. Population by Race and Ethnicity, Schoharie County Subdivisions, 1980..... 13
8. Age Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Schoharie County, 1980..... 14

MAPS

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1980..... 3
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Schoharie County, 1950-1980..... 5

CONTENTS (continued)

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Schoharie County, 1900-1980..... 4
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Schoharie County, 1979, 1980 and 1985..... 11

The Labor Market

TABLES

9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Schoharie County, New York State, and The United States, 1979 and 1980..... 17
10. Civilian Labor Force Status, Schoharie County, 1974-1983..... 17
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States, Averaged for 1981-1983..... 20
12. Percent Change in Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States, 1971-1973 Average vs. 1981-1983 Average... 21
13. Percent Distribution of Employment by Industry, Schoharie County, 1971-1973 Average vs. 1981-1983 Average..... 22

GRAPHS

3. Civilian Labor Force,Employment and Unemployment, Schoharie County, 1974-1983..... 16
4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Schoharie County, New York State, and USA, 1974-1983..... 18
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Schoharie County and New York State, Average by Month, 1981-1983..... 19

Income

TABLES

14. Personal Income of Schoharie County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981... 23
15. Industry Distribution of Labor and Proprietors' Income in Schoharie County and New York State, 1981..... 25
16. Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Schoharie County, 1978-1983..... 27
17. Family Income, Schoharie County and New York State, 1979..... 28
18. Families and Individuals With Income Below Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group, Schoharie County and New York State, 1979..... 29
19. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Schoharie County, 1979..... 30
20. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Schoharie County, 1984..... 31

GRAPHS

6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Schoharie County, 1981..... 24
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Schoharie County and New York State, 1971-1982..... 26

CONTENTS (continued)

Social Program Statistics

TABLES

21. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Schoharie County, 1983..... 32

GRAPHS

8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Schoharie County, Average by County, 1981-1983..... 33

Education

TABLES

22. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Schoharie County, 1982-1983 School Year..... 35
23. Enrollment in Public and Nonpublic Schools, New York State and Schoharie County, School Years 1981-82 and 1982-83..... 36
24. Education or Employment Intentions of 1983 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Schoharie County, Fall 1983..... 37
25. Racial Distribution of Public School Students, Schoharie County, School Year 1982-1983..... 39

GRAPHS

9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Schoharie County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993..... 36
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Schoharie County..... 38

Preface

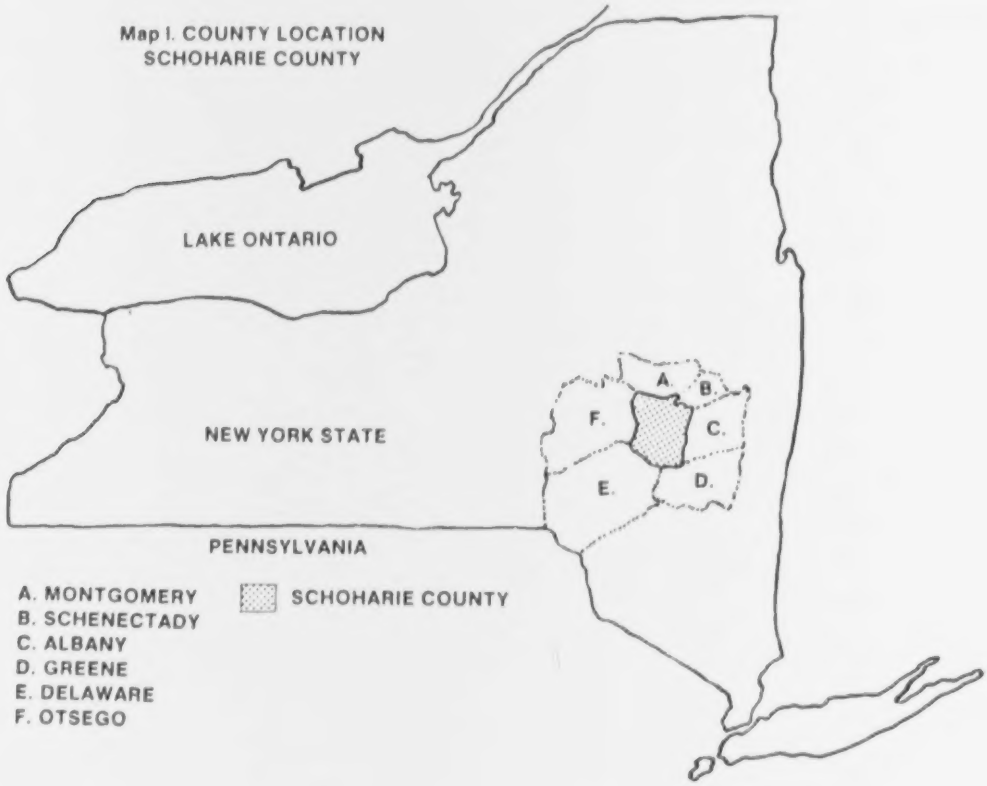
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Schoharie County is located approximately 25 miles west of the city of Albany and 20 miles southwest of the city of Schenectady in the southeastern portion of the Mohawk Valley Economic Development Region of New York State. The county also makes up the southern portion of the Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie Service Delivery Area (SDA) under the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA). To the north of Schoharie County lie Montgomery and Schenectady counties; to the west, Otsego County; to the south, Delaware and Greene counties; and to the east, Albany County. Map 1 shows the location of Schoharie County and its neighboring counties.



Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY

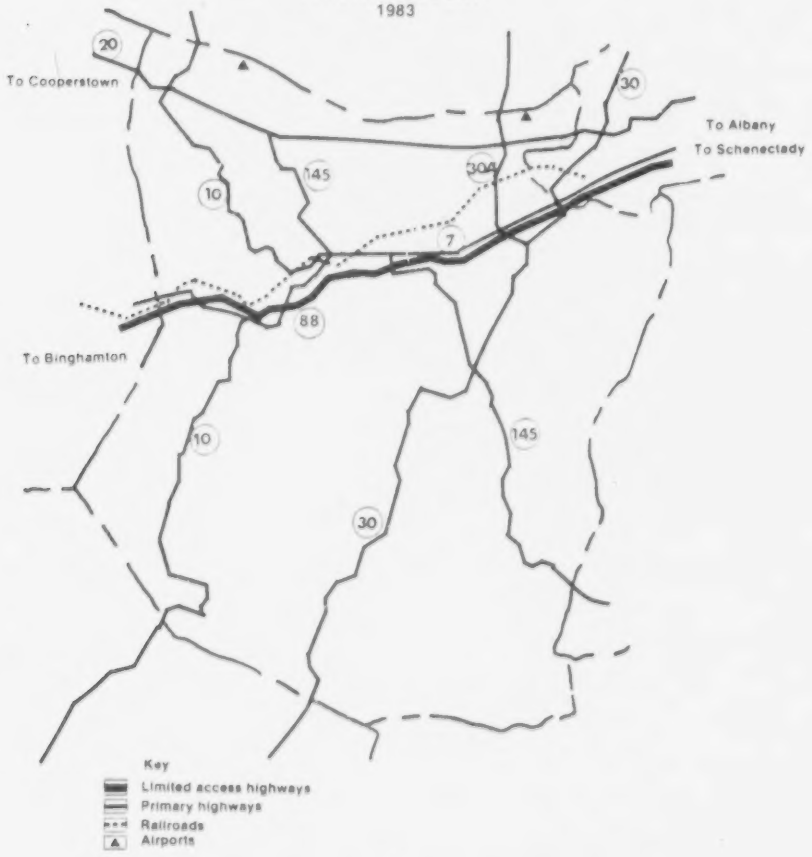
A. Transportation Facilities

1. Highways. Schoharie County is crisscrossed by various state and national highways. The northern sector of the county is served by three east-west highways: Interstate 88, U.S. 20, and state Route 7. Eastward, these highways connect the area to Albany and Schenectady as well as to another interstate route, I-90. I-90, part of the New York State Thruway System, connects with points west through Buffalo, and becomes I-87 south to New York City. Heading west, U.S. 20, a scenic route, runs just south of the cities of Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Buffalo; I-88 and state Route 7 lead to Oneonta and Binghamton and south into Pennsylvania via Interstate 81. Completing the major highway system of the county are north-south state Routes 10, 145, and 30. Each of these links up with I-88, U.S. 20, and state Route 7 in the northern part of the county. Routes 10 and 30 continue north to the Adirondack Park. Going south, Route 30 leads to the Catskill Park and Route 145 leads to I-87, the southern branch of the Thruway.

2. Rail. Although the county does not have passenger service, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad (D&H) carries freight. The D&H virtually parallels I-88 and state Route 7; thus, Schoharie's access to the rest of the state and beyond is enhanced. Going east the line runs to Schenectady and points north to Canada and west to Buffalo. A spur out of Schenectady links Albany and points south through New York City. Heading west the line reaches Binghamton, linking Pennsylvania to the county by rail.

3. Air Transportation. County residents have easy access to two air terminals one in Albany (The Albany County Airport) and the other in Oneonta (Otsego County).

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1983

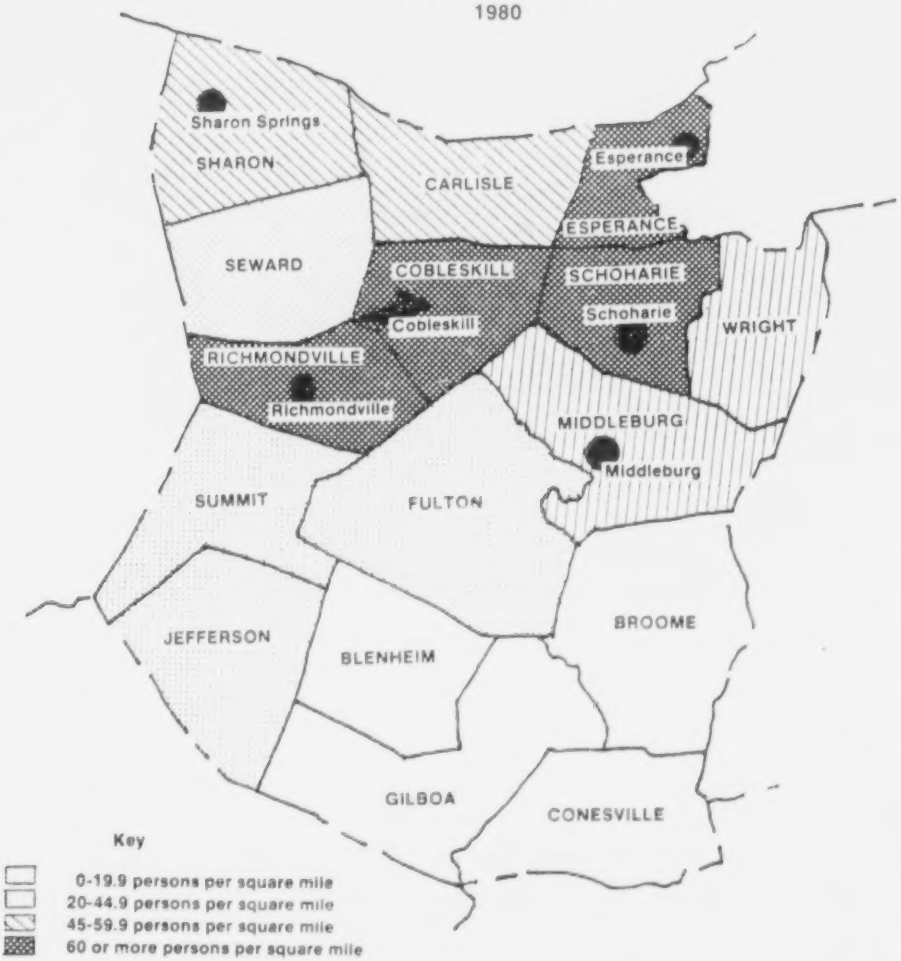


POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

A. Population Densities

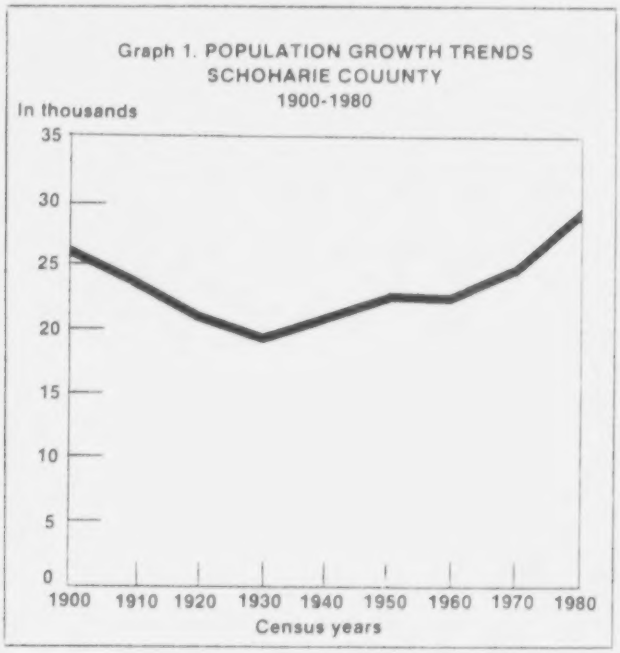
According to the 1980 Census there were 29,710 persons who resided in Schoharie County, an average 47.6 persons per square mile. Compared with a statewide density of 3,706 residents per square mile, the county was sparsely populated, and ranked 56th among the 62 counties in the state. Among smaller municipalities -- villages and towns -- population densities ranged from 8.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Blenheim to 1,387.4 residents per square mile in the Village of Cobleskill, the most populated area of the county. Map 3 illustrates population densities of villages and towns in Schoharie County in 1980.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1980



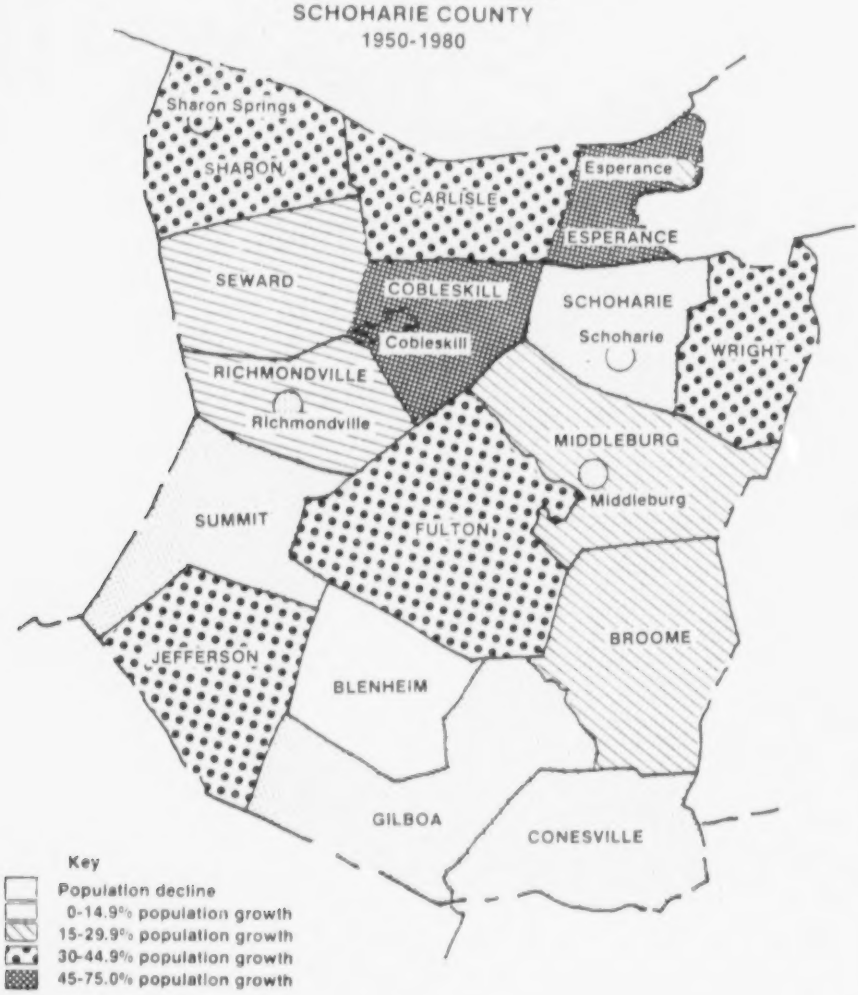
B. Long-Range Population Trends

From 1900 to 1980, the number of people in Schoharie County increased by 10.6 percent while the statewide population grew by 141.6 percent. Through the decades, county and state population growth patterns have seldom matched (see Table 3). From 1900 to 1960, the county's population either decreased as the state population increased or increased at a slower rate than the state. Examples of this trend were 1940 and 1950. During the 1960's however, the trend was reversed. From 1960-1970 a 9.4 percent increase for Schoharie County compared favorably with the state's growth of 8.7 percent. Despite this jump the county's population remained below the 1900 level. From 1970 to 1980 the county experienced substantial growth (+20.0 percent) while the state registered a decrease (-3.7 percent). Schoharie County's 1980 population surpassed the 1900 population for the first time this century. The building of Interstate route I-88 during the 1970's was primarily responsible for a 20.0 percent population increase from 1970 to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates Schoharie County's population trend from 1900 to 1980. Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and percent changes by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Schoharie County.



From 1950 to 1980, population changes of towns and villages in Schoharie County varied widely. Among towns these ranged from -22.8 percent in Blenheim to +73.0 percent in Esperance. Among villages the disparity ranged from a -4.1 percent in Esperance to a +64.3 percent in Cobleskill. Despite these large internal variations, the county population rose by 30.9 percent; the state by only 18.4 percent. Most of the growth took place in the smaller communities located in the northern half of the county. Two major highways contributed to the growth of these towns and villages -- state Route 20 and Interstate route I-88. Both give easy access to the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area. Map 4 illustrates the rates of growth within Schoharie County from 1950 to 1980. Tables 4 and 5 present the census population and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1950-1980



C. Land Use

Schoharie is primarily an agrarian county. Active agricultural and woodlands account for slightly more than 90 percent of land use in the area compared with a little over 75 percent statewide. Some 26.3 percent of the area's land is used for active agriculture, and 28.5 percent is woodlands-brushlands. Statewide the proportions are 21.9 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. Woodlands-forest occupies 37.1 percent of the land area in both the county and the state. Land use in the other categories for the county are substantially below the corresponding categories in New York State. Table 1 presents these percentages, by category, for both the county and the state.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Schoharie County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	623.4	49,374.4
Active agriculture	26.3	21.9
Woodlands-forest	37.1	37.1
Woodlands-brushlands	28.5	17.6
Wetlands	1.2	4.2
Water	0.7	4.6
Residential, high density	0.1	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.1	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	4.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Statistical Yearbook, 1979-80 Edition, New York State Division of the Budget.

Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census Year	New York State	Schoharie County
1900	7,268,894	26,854
1910	9,113,614	23,855
1920	10,385,227	21,303
1930	12,588,066	19,667
1940	13,479,142	20,812
1950	14,830,192	22,703
1960	16,782,304	22,616
1970	18,241,391	24,750
1980	17,558,072	29,710

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties: Schoharie, Bulletin 6-43 and the New York State Department of Commerce. N.Y.S., revised counts, 1970 (PC 70-1-C34) and 1980 (PC 80-1-B34).

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1900-1980 BY DECADE

Decade	New York State	Schoharie County
1900-1910	25.4	-11.2
1910-1920	14.0	-10.7
1920-1930	21.2	-7.7
1930-1940	7.1	5.8
1940-1950	10.0	9.1
1950-1960	13.2	-0.4
1960-1970	8.7	9.4
1970-1980	-3.7	20.0
1900-1980	141.6	10.6

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties: Schoharie, Bulletin 6-43 and the New York State Department of Commerce. N.Y.S., revised counts, 1970 (PC 70-1-C34) and 1980 (PC 80-1-B34).

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
-	-	-	-	-
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Cobleskill Village	3,208	3,471	4,368	5,272
Places under 2,500				
Esperance Village	322	314	408	374
Middleburgh Village	1,298	1,317	1,410	1,358
Richmondville Village	709	743	826	792
Schoharie Village	1,059	1,168	1,125	1,016
Sharon Springs Village	361	351	421	514
Towns				
Blenheim Town	378	345	260	292
Broome Town	635	517	551	761
Carlisle Town	1,010	900	1,040	1,417
Cobleskill Town	4,709	4,964	6,017	7,048
(Cobleskill Village)	(3,208)	(3,471)	(4,368)	(5,272)
Comesville Town	629	593	489	681
Esperance Town	1,128	1,232	1,567	1,951
(Esperance Village)*	(322)	(314)	(408)	(374)
Fulton Town	1,050	1,008	1,060	1,394
Gilboa Town	943	782	854	1,078
Jefferson Town	819	800	840	1,108
Middleburgh Village	2,460	2,437	2,486	2,980
(Middleburgh Village)*	(1,298)	(1,317)	(1,410)	(1,358)
Richmondville Town	1,728	1,746	1,903	2,186
(Richmondville Village)	(709)	(743)	(826)	(792)
Schoharie Town	2,777	3,063	3,088	3,107
(Schoharie Village)	(1,059)	(1,168)	(1,125)	(1,016)
Seward Town	1,224	1,210	1,271	1,587
Sharon Town	1,463	1,405	1,566	1,915
(Sharon Springs Village)	(361)	(351)	(421)	(514)
Summit Town	850	704	690	903
Wright Town	903	910	1,068	1,302
Total: Schoharie County	22,703	22,616	24,750	29,710

* Part of the town was annexed by the village

SOURCES: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-A34. United States Census of Population 1960, PC (1) 34A.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
-	-	-	-	-
Places 2,500-9,999				
Cobleskill Village	+ 8.2	+ 25.8	+ 20.7	+ 64.3
Places under 2,500				
Esperance Village	- 2.5	+ 29.9	- 8.3	+ 16.1
Middleburgh Village	+ 1.5	+ 7.1	- 3.7	+ 4.6
Richmondville Village	+ 4.8	+ 11.2	- 4.1	+ 11.7
Schoharie Village	+ 10.3	- 3.7	- 9.7	- 4.1
Sharon Springs Village	- 2.8	+ 19.9	+ 22.1	+ 42.4
Towns				
Blenheim Town	- 8.7	- 24.6	+ 12.3	- 22.8
Broome Town	- 18.6	+ 6.6	+ 38.1	+ 19.8
Carlisle Town	- 10.9	+ 15.6	+ 36.3	+ 40.3
Cobleskill Town	+ 5.4	+ 21.2	+ 17.1	+ 49.7
(Cobleskill Village)	(- 8.2)	(+ 25.8)	(+ 20.7)	(+ 64.3)
Comesville Town	- 5.7	- 17.5	+ 39.3	+ 8.3
Esperance Town	- 9.2	+ 27.2	+ 24.5	+ 73.0
(Esperance Village)*	(- 2.5)	(+ 29.9)	(- 8.3)	(+ 16.1)
Fulton Town	- 4.0	+ 5.2	+ 31.5	+ 32.8
Gilboa Town	- 17.1	+ 9.2	+ 26.2	+ 14.3
Jefferson Town	- 2.3	+ 5.0	+ 31.9	+ 35.3
Middleburgh Town	- 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 19.9	+ 21.1
(Middleburgh Village)*	(+ 1.5)	(+ 7.1)	(- 3.7)	(+ 4.6)
Richmondville Town	+ 1.0	+ 9.0	+ 14.9	+ 26.5
(Richmondville Village)	(+ 4.8)	(+ 11.2)	(- 4.1)	(+ 11.7)
Schoharie Town	+ 10.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 11.9
(Schoharie Village)	(+ 10.3)	(- 3.7)	(- 9.7)	(- 4.1)
Seward Town	- 1.1	+ 5.0	+ 24.9	+ 29.7
Sharon Town	- 4.0	+ 11.5	+ 22.3	+ 30.9
(Sharon Springs Village)	(- 2.8)	(+ 19.9)	(+ 22.1)	(+ 42.4)
Summit Town	- 17.2	- 2.0	+ 30.9	+ 6.2
Wright Town	+ 0.8	+ 17.4	+ 21.9	+ 44.2
Total: Schoharie County	- 0.4	+ 9.4	+ 20.0	+ 30.9

* Part of the town was annexed by the village.

The rural concentration of the population of Schoharie County remained almost unchanged from 1950 and 1980. In 1950, the proportion of the populace living outside the census-defined urban towns and villages was 69.4 percent; in 1980, it was 68.6 percent. The small decline was due to growth in the villages of Cobleskill (+64.3 percent) and Sharon Springs (+42.4 percent).

C. Population Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex

Age: The aging of the baby boom population pushed the median age of county residents from 28.3 years in 1970 to 29.6 years in 1980. Corresponding median ages for the state were 30.3 and 31.8 years. In 1980, Schoharie residents under 15 years of age accounted for 21.2 percent of the population, a 6.0 percentage point drop from 1970. Although birth rates have leveled off during the last 5 years, declining birth rates accounted for the shrinkage of the 0-15 age group. The only other age group showing a smaller share of the population in 1980 than 1970 was the 45-55 year old cohort. All other age groups had a larger share of the 1980 population during the period. The largest percentage increase occurred in the 24-44 cohort, especially among those 25-34. Persons 25-44 comprised 19.9 percent of the population in 1970, but 23.9 percent in 1980. This group accounts for the bulk of the purchasing power and is a very productive part of the labor force due to their training and experience. The population 55 years and older also grew markedly, reflecting the longer life spans brought about by improved medical care.

According to 1985 population projections, the under 15 and the 45-55 age groups will continue to decline. The 15-19 and 55 and older age cohorts will reverse their 1970 to 1980 growth. The 20-24 and 25-44 categories will continue to gain faster than the rest of the county's populace. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Schoharie County for 1970, 1980, and projections for 1985.

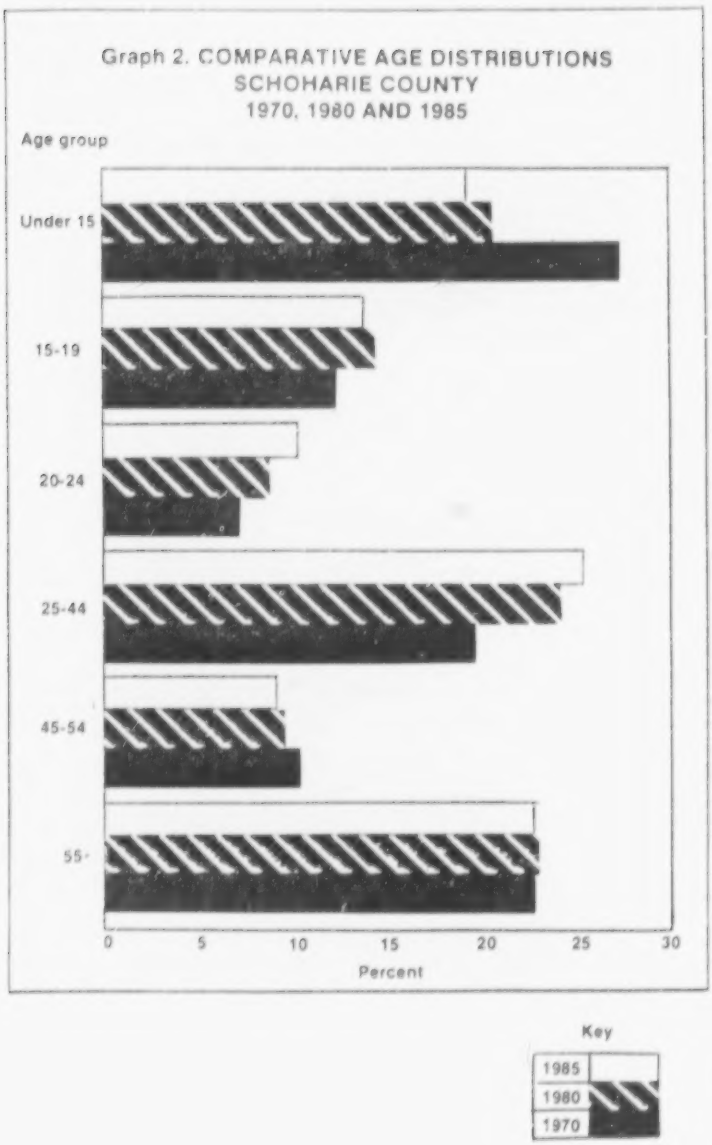


Table 6 presents the 1970 and 1980 Census population distribution by age and sex in Schoharie County. See Appendix III for greater details of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1970 vs. 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			1970			
Total	24,750	100.0	12,134	100.0	12,616	100.0
Under 15	6,750	27.2	3,503	28.9	3,218	25.5
15-19	3,063	12.4	1,442	11.9	1,621	12.8
20-24	1,734	7.0	833	6.9	901	7.1
25-44	4,934	19.9	2,437	20.1	2,497	19.8
45-54	2,657	10.7	1,315	10.8	1,342	10.6
55 and older	5,641	22.8	2,604	21.5	3,037	24.1
			1980			
Total	29,710	100.0	14,549	100.0	15,161	100.0
Under 15	6,299	21.2	3,279	22.5	3,020	19.9
15-19	4,195	14.1	2,017	13.9	2,178	14.4
20-24	2,519	8.5	1,274	8.8	1,245	8.2
25-44	7,090	23.9	3,483	23.9	3,607	23.8
45-54	2,783	9.4	1,405	9.7	1,378	9.1
55 and older	6,824	23.0	3,091	21.2	3,733	24.6

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, N. Y., PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and 46; General Population Characteristics, N. Y., PC(1) - B34, Table 55.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aluet	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Schoharie County	29,710	29,247	252	53	59	99	323
Blenheim Town	292	292	-	-	-	-	5
Broome Town	761	750	8	1	1	1	4
Carlisle Town	1,417	1,405	6	3	3	-	26
Cobleskill Town	7,048	6,909	65	11	25	38	96
(Cobleskill Village)	(5,272)	(5,149)	(59)	(10)	(23)	(31)	(59)
Comesville Town	681	676	-	5	-	-	12
Esperance Town	1,951	1,935	4	3	4	5	26
(Esperance Village)	(374)	(372)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Fulton Town	1,394	1,279	83	9	2	21	41
Gilboa Town	1,078	1,054	13	6	2	3	6
Jefferson Town	1,108	1,082	25	-	1	-	3
Middleburgh Town	2,980	2,966	4	7	1	2	18
(Middleburgh Village)	(1,358)	(1,355)	(2)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(9)
Richmondville Town	2,186	2,173	5	-	3	5	9
(Richmondville Village)	(792)	(789)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(1)
Schoharie Town	3,107	3,075	13	3	3	13	30
(Schoharie Village)	(1,016)	(1,000)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(11)	(16)
Seward Town	1,587	1,559	14	1	3	10	22
Sharon Town	1,915	1,904	2	2	7	-	12
(Sharon Springs Village)	(514)	(512)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Summit Town	903	893	6	1	2	1	4
Wright Town	1,302	1,295	4	1	2	-	9

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housings, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race/Ethnic group: The 1980 Census count shows Schoharie County's population was 98.4 percent white; 0.8 percent black; 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander; and 0.2 percent "other" races. Hispanics comprised 1.1 percent of the area's population. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Schoharie residents by county subdivision.

The 1980 Census showed the county's nonwhite residents to be generally younger than whites. Those 17 years old or younger made up 30.2 percent of the nonwhite population but only 26.9 percent of the white population. Among non-whites, 6.0 percent were 65 years of age or older compared with 13.1 percent for whites. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Schoharie County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnic group	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	29,710	1,730	6,281	17,827	3,872
White	29,247	1,707	6,164	17,532	3,844
Black	252	7	58	168	19
Other	211	16	59	127	9
Hispanic	323	19	93	185	26

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Sex: In 1970, the county's population was 51.0 percent female, 49.0 percent male. In 1980, it was 51.0 percent female and 49.0 percent male. In 1970, the state's population was 52.2 percent female, 47.8 percent male. In 1980, it was 52.5 percent female, and 47.5 percent male. See Table 6 and Appendix III for further details on the county's 1980 population by sex.

THE LABOR MARKET

A. Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

B. The Labor Force

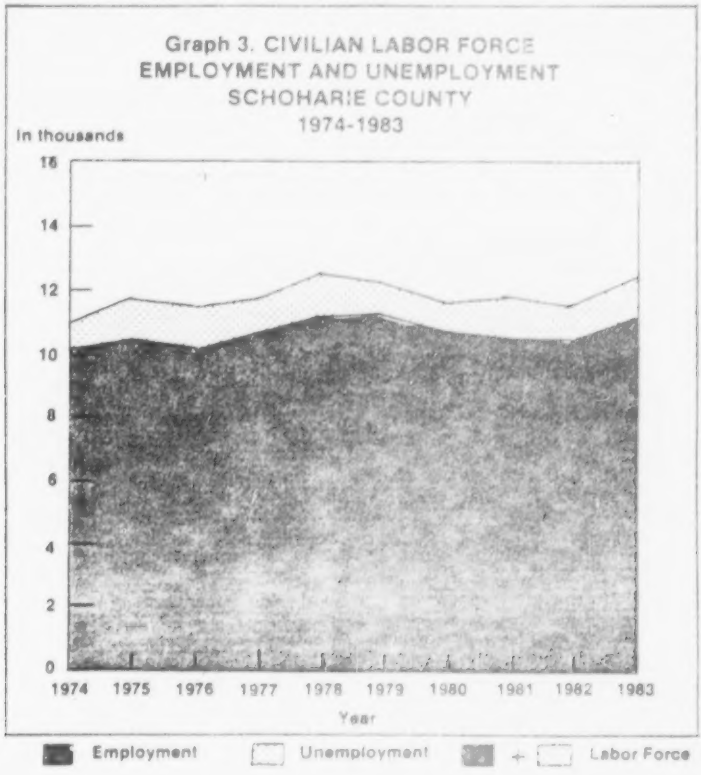
A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Schoharie County's labor force shifted as a result of significant changes in the LFPR's of men and women (see Table 9). The LFPR of women increased 4.0 percentage points while the male LFPR declined 5.5 percentage points. The overall LFPR declined by 0.4 percentage points compared with increases for the state and nation. The male LFPR declined much more in Schoharie County than in the state or nation. The female LFPR increased less than in the state or nation.

The civilian labor force in the county rose 12.9 percent from 1974 to 1983 (see Table 10). This was an average annual growth of 1.1 percent compared with an average yearly growth rate of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.3 percent for the nation. In 1975, 1978, and 1983 labor force growth rate for the county exceeded that of the state and nation, but from 1979 to 1982 the county's labor force decreased annually. The state labor force decreased in 1980 and 1982; the national labor force grew throughout the period.

Local employment changes from 1974-1983 followed the general trend of the labor force. The largest gain in employment occurred in 1983, but unemployment also increased. This resulted in only a marginal decline in the unemployment rate of 0.1 percentage point. Table 10 shows the civilian labor force status of Schoharie County residents between 1974 and 1983.

Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of unemployed Schoharie County residents remained high after the economy began its recovery from the 1974-1975 recession. In 1974, an average of 800 people were unemployed. Since then, unemployment has averaged at least 1,100, peaking at 1,400 in 1976. Graph 3 illustrates trends in Schoharie County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.



The rate of unemployment for Schoharie County during the 1974-1983 period generally followed the swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. Exceptions occurred, however, in 1979 and 1982 when the local rate went in the opposite direction of both the state and the national rates. Throughout the period, the county's unemployment rate remained well above the statewide rate. Except for 1982 and 1983, the area rate exceeded the national rate. Graph 4 shows annual average unemployment rates for Schoharie County, New York State, and the United States during the period 1974-1983.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
	Schoharie County		
Overall	52.9	52.4	-0.4
Male	71.5	66.0	-5.5
Female	35.8	39.8	+4.0
	New York State		
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
	United States		
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

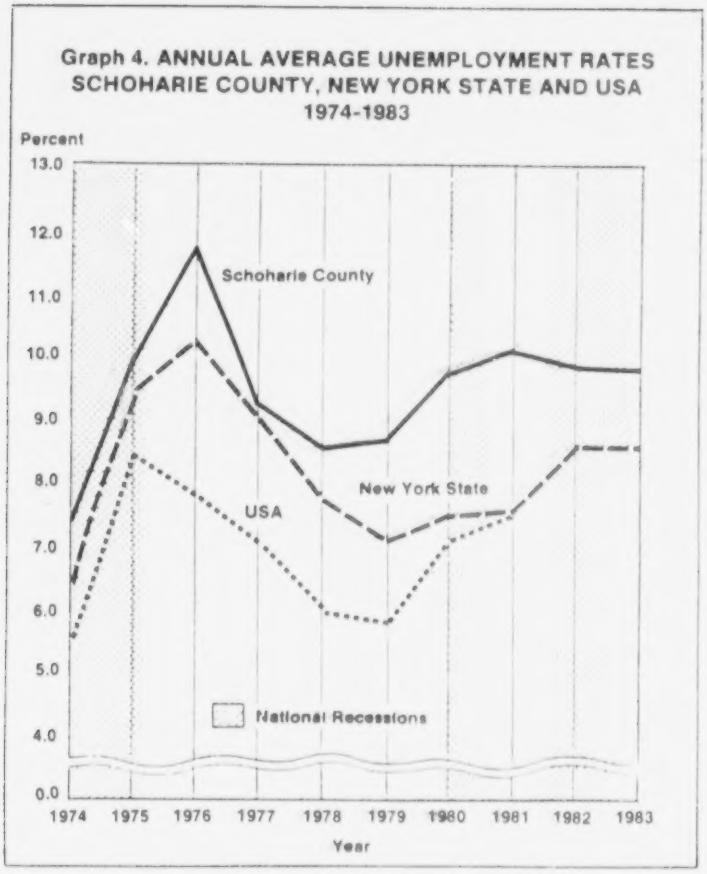
SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 & 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, 67, 176.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1974 - 1983

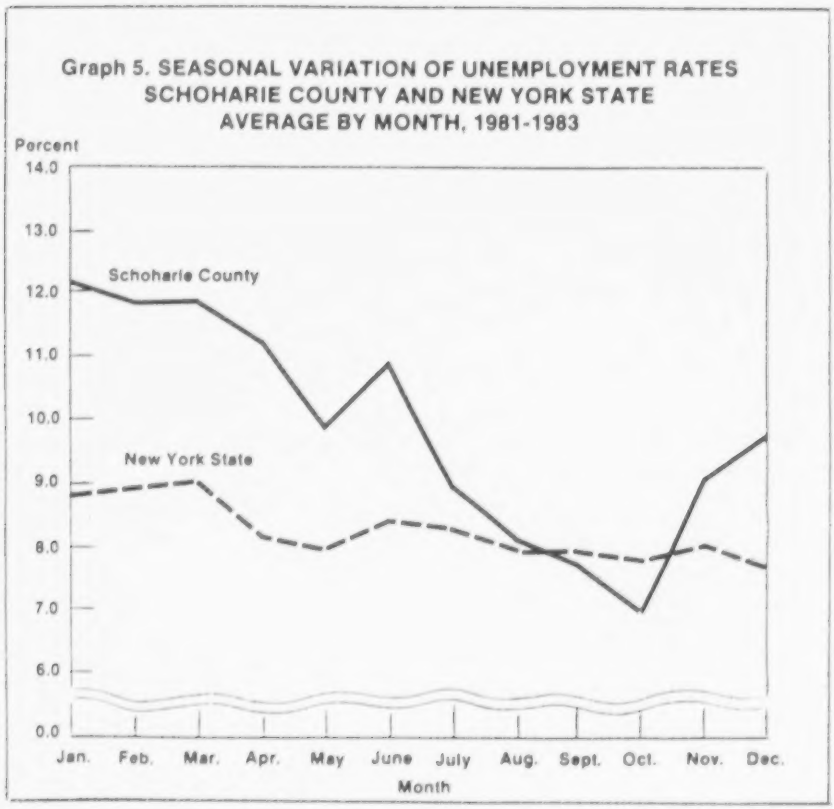
(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	11.0	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.4
Employment	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	11.2
Unemployment	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Unemployment rate	7.4	10.0	11.7	9.3	8.6	8.7	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.7

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average rates, respond to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal movements in the unemployment rate generally occur during the same months for both the county and the state, however, seasonal swings in the rate were more pronounced for Schoharie County than for the state. The rate is highest from mid-winter through early spring, and lowest from late summer through fall. Graph 5 depicts seasonal trends in unemployment rates for Schoharie County and New York State based on a monthly average for the 1981-1983 period.



C. Employment by Industry in Schoharie County

A local labor market such as Schoharie County developes specific characteristics, i.e.,certain industries become relatively more important locally than they are for the state or nation. The economic base of an area is the collection of industries which are producing goods or services for export out of the county.

The people of Schoharie County are primarily employed in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Schoharie County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) are compared in Table II.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1981 - 1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Schoharie County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	10.6	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	3.5	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	7.2	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	89.4	81.3	78.7
Construction	3.6	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communication, and utilities	2.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	20.2	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.3	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.7	25.2	22.4
Government, total	37.8	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Total may not add to total due to rounding.

The industrial makeup of Schoharie County differed from that of the state and nation for the period 1981-1983. In the county, there were approximately eight nonmanufacturing jobs for every manufacturing job, but in the state and nation there were roughly four nonmanufacturing jobs to each manufacturing job. This difference was due to a significantly higher proportion of government employment locally than in the state or nation. Employment in government accounted for 37.8 percent of the jobs in the county compared with 17.8 percent statewide and 17.6 percent nationwide. Most of the major employers of the county are governmental agencies. Major employers and their products are listed below.

Firms	Product
Cobleskill-Richmondville School District	public education
Community Hospital of Schoharie County Inc.	medical care
Eden Park Health Services Inc.	nursing home
Interwoven Mills Inc.	knit fabric mill
Middleburgh Central School District	public education
Power Authority of New York State	government
Schoharie Central School District	public education
Schoharie County	government
Schoharie County Chapter of State Association for Rehabilitation	job training and vocational rehabilitation services
State Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill	college education

Changes in Employment By Industry in Schoharie County

The industrial composition of an area changes because of differences in growth and decline in various industries. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Schoharie County, New York State, and the nation by comparing the 1971-1973 average with the 1981-1983 average.

Table 12. PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES 1971-1973 AVERAGE VS. 1981-1983 AVERAGE

Industrial sector	Schoharie County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	1.7	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	-9.8	-15.9	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	3.2	8.7	30.1
Construction	-72.4	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities	-16.0	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	14.3	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49.6	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	9.1	29.7	56.3
Government	23.6	3.6	19.1

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a 3-year average was used both for the past period (1971-1973) and the current period (1981-1983).

Nonfarm employment in Schoharie County grew 1.7 percent compared with 3.0 percent in New York State and 21.1 percent in the United States. All three areas lost jobs in manufacturing with the largest percentage loss occurring in the state. Nonmanufacturing jobs grew in the three areas with the smallest percentage growth occurring in the county. Nationwide, jobs were created in every sector of nonmanufacturing. Both the county and the state lost jobs in construction and transportation-communications-utilities. The county's 72.4 percent drop in construction occurred because the Blenheim-Gilboa Power Project was completed during the 1971-1973 period. The county's greatest growth, surpassing the state and national percentage gains, occurred in the finance-insurance-real estate and government sectors.

Comparing 1971-1973 with 1981-1983, manufacturing as a percentage of nonfarm employment in the county decreased while the nonmanufacturing share increased (see Table 13). This trend mirrored statewide and national movements. In nonmanufacturing, construction and transportation-communication-utilities comprised a smaller percentage of nonfarm employment in the 1981-1983 period while the other industries, especially government, made up a greater share.

Table 13. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1971-1973 AVERAGE VS. 1981-1983 AVERAGE

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	5,800	5,900	100
	Percent distribution		
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	12.0	10.6	-1.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	88.0	89.4	1.4
Construction	13.1	3.6	-9.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	3.4	2.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	20.2	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.2	3.3	1.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	20.2	21.7	1.5
Government	31.1	37.8	6.7

INCOME

A. Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for measuring the economy of an area. This section presents a variety of personal income data for Schoharie County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income statistics, by source, for Schoharie County residents for 1976 and 1981.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF SCHOHARIE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 AND 1981

Source	1976	1981	Change: 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	$124.2	$197.4	73.2	58.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	79.4	115.6	36.2	45.6	63.8	58.6
Property income	19.1	37.4	18.3	95.8	15.4	18.9
Transfer payments	25.7	44.4	18.7	72.8	20.7	22.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Schoharie County climbed 58.9 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income (95.8 percent) was more than double the growth rate of labor and proprietors' income (45.6 percent) and also exceeded the growth of transfer payments (72.8 percent). By 1981, the proportion of income in the county attributed to net labor and proprietors' income declined 5.2 percentage points while both the property income and transfer payment income increased.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 58.6 percent of the total personal income of Schoharie County residents compared with 64.5 percent statewide. Transfer payments provided 22.5 percent of the personal

income in the county, and property income added 18.9 percent. In the state, transfer payments amounted to 15.1 percent of personal income and property income, 20.5 percent.

B. Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Schoharie County, accounted for 31.4 percent of the total in 1981. Services was second with 19.0 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 14.5 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Schoharie County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry in 1981.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Of the three largest sources of labor and proprietors' income, only government (31.4 percent) provided a greater share locally than in New York State (15.4 percent). Agriculture (11.3 percent) and construction (5.4 percent) also accounted for larger shares locally than in New York State. The statewide share from agriculture (0.6 percent) and construction (3.5 percent) were less than the local shares. All other industries in the county had smaller percentage shares than statewide. Table 15 shows the 1981 levels and percentage distributions of labor proprietors' income earned in Schoharie County and the state for each industry.

Table 15. INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

($ millions)

Industry	Schoharie County		New York State	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	89.6	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.1	11.3	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	8.2	9.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	(A)	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	4.8	5.4	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	13.0	14.5	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.1	3.5	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	4.8	5.4	12,609.7	2.6
Services	17.0	19.0	33,401.2	22.8
Other	(A)	-	593.5	0.3
Government	28.1	21.4	22,526.5	15.4

(A) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $8.2 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Schoharie County and was paid to Schoharie County residents as well as residents of other areas.

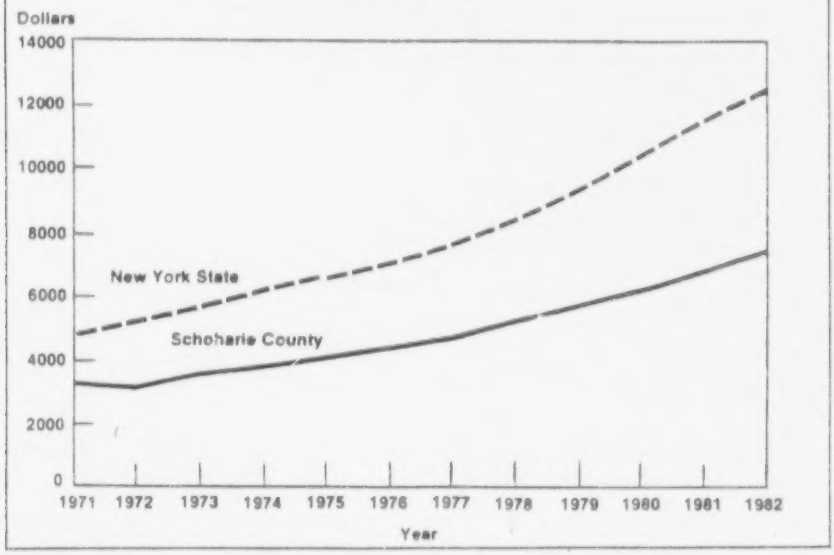
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 14 shows that Schoharie County's residents earned $115.6 million of labor and proprietors' income but Table 15 shows that only $89.6 million was earned in the county. This difference indicates that significant income was earned in neighboring counties. This is not surprising considering that in 1980 there were 3,536 residents of Schoharie County who commuted to work in neighboring counties while only 1,076 people from other counties worked in Schoharie County.

C. Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Schoharie County was $7,303, the lowest among the state's 62 counties. For the state, the 1982 per capita income was $12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth in per capita personal income in Schoharie County and the state for 1971-1982. During the 12-year period, Schoharie County's per capita income grew by 109.8 percent, the state's by 150.1 percent.

Graph 7. PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1971-1982



D. Weekly Wages

Wage and salary income varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Schoharie County industries whose employees are covered by unemployment insurance, firms engaged in transportation, communication, and public utilities, construction, and mining consistently paid the highest weekly wages from 1978-1983. Agriculture and retail trade workers received the least during the period. Table 16 presents the average weekly wages paid by Schoharie County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1978 to 1983.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP SCHOHARIE COUNTY 1978 - 1983

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$113	$124	$133	$158	$151	$141
Mining	305	339	362	369	354	353
Construction	418	405	347	312	408	414
Manufacturing-durable goods	181	234	231	227	220	222
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	152	167	176	191	215	243
Transportation, communication, and utilities	279	324	308	402	397	446
Wholesale trade	170	183	194	201	215	214
Retail trade	125	136	143	152	157	171
Finance, insurance, and real estate	191	201	222	236	234	233
Services	184	149	164	217	231	243
Government	189	191	198	214	231	251

E. Census Income Data

The 1980 Census provides 1979 income for Schoharie County residents. The median family income for the county was $15,982, ranking 56th out of the 62 counties in the state. This was substantially below the statewide median of $20,180 and the $19,490 median income for the rural areas of the state. Schoharie County's population is largely rural with 82.3 percent of the population residing in census-defined rural areas.

Among minorities, the mean family income in 1979 was $16,108 for black families in the county and $14,663 for Hispanic families. Local minority families, both black and Hispanic, averaged more than minority families statewide, but considerably less than rural families statewide. Table 17 shows the 1980 Census income data for Schoharie County and New York State.

Table 17. FAMILY INCOME
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race/ethnic group	Schoharie County	New York State		
		All areas	Rural	Urban
All races				
Median	$15,982	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Mean	17,779	23,683	21,979	24,083
Black				
Median	NA	13,026	17,693	12,986
Mean	16,108	15,898	19,807	15,862
Hispanic				
Median	NA	11,263	18,181	11,193
Mean	14,663	14,032	21,575	13,937

NOTE: "NA" means information not available. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC 80-1-C34, page 983.

1. Income Below Poverty-1980 Census

The 1980 Census indicates that there were 750 families in Schoharie County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including those in families as well as those not in families) was 3,626. Poverty families accounted for 10.2 percent of all families in the county while individuals below poverty accounted for 13.3 percent of all residents for whom poverty status was determined. Statewide, poverty families accounted for 10.8 percent of all families, and individuals below poverty accounted for 13.4 percent of all persons.

Although Schoharie County residents had a median income substantially below the statewide median, the county had only a marginally lower proportion of persons below poverty. However, when the local proportion of persons and

families below poverty was compared to the rural areas of the state, the county's proportion of poverty was higher than the state's. Corresponding statewide proportions were 7.2 percent for all rural families and 9.6 percent for all rural persons. Table 18 shows the proportion of families and individuals with income below the poverty level in 1979 by race/ethnic group for Schoharie County and New York State.

Table 18. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY
BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
SCHOHARIE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY			
Schoharie County	750	3	10
	Percent of all families		
Schoharie County	10.2	10.0	19.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY			
Schoharie County	3,626	19	51
	Percent of all families		
Schoharie County	13.3	8.3	17.0
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

NOTE: Data from small samples could be misleading due to possible statistical error. State data for blacks includes black Hispanics.

SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. General Social and Economic Characteristics, N.Y., PC 80-1-C34, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

2. Age of Persons Below Poverty-1980 Census

Of the 3,626 persons in Schoharie County with poverty level incomes in 1979, those under 16 experienced the greatest incidence of poverty. Those 22-54 were least likely to have had poverty level incomes. Table 19 compares the age distribution of the poverty population and the total population, by race, in Schoharie County during 1979.

Table 19. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1979

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
ALL RACES	3,626	29,710
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	28.3	23.1
16 - 21	16.9	16.5
22 - 54	31.5	37.4
55 & over	23.3	23.0
BLACK (not Hispanic)	19	126
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	31.6	19.6
16 - 21	-	49.1
22 - 54	36.8	25.7
55 & over	31.6	5.7
HISPANIC (all races)	51	245
	Percent distribution	
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	31.4	21.3
16 - 21	19.6	30.7
22 - 54	33.3	30.0
55 & over	15.7	18.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding. Data from small samples could be misleading due to possible statistical error.
SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

3. Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty-1980 Census

In 1979, Schoharie County was home for 750 families with income below the poverty level. Of these, householders in 457 of them worked one or more weeks. Of the 457 householders who worked, 234 worked full-time and 223 worked part-time. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was 60.9 percent locally versus 36.8 percent statewide.

Of the 750 poverty families, 208 were headed by a female householder with no husband present. Most of these (176) had related children under 18. The local proportion of poverty families with a female householder in Schoharie County (27.7 percent) was much lower than statewide (56.6 percent). The county proportion was slightly lower than for rural areas statewide (29.0 percent).

4. Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually revises "poverty levels". Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) established Lower Living Standards Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs. Table 20 presents the 1984 OMB poverty guidelines and USDOL 70 and 100 percent LLSIL -- according to family size -- for Schoharie County.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SCHOHARIE COUNTY, 1984

(in dollars)

Income level	Family size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	4,980	6,720	8,460	10,200	11,940	13,680	15,420	17,160
Lower Living Standard Income Levels								
70 percent LLSIL	3,940	6,450	8,850	10,930	12,900	15,090	17,280	19,470
100 percent LLSIL	5,620	9,210	12,650	15,620	18,430	21,550	24,670	27,790

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than eight members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than eight persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add $2,190 for each additional person.
100 percent LLSIL - add $3,120 for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

A. Introduction

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, the handicapped, and others.

B. Public Assistance Recipients in 1983

During 1983 an average of 1,352 residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly payments for county residents averaged $120.40 compared with $140.81 per recipient for New York State.

During 1983, an average 72.9 percent of the payments were issued under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC), 25.4 percent were Home Relief payments, and 1.8 percent were paid under the Emergency Assistance to Families program. Table 21 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Schoharie County during 1983.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1983

Month	Total	AFDC*	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	1,350	964	358	28	-
February	1,413	1,004	388	20	1
March	1,431	1,029	383	19	-
April	1,411	1,039	368	4	-
May	1,376	1,014	343	18	1
June	1,373	1,024	322	27	-
July	1,347	1,005	326	16	-
August	1,377	1,002	323	52	-
September	1,282	968	308	6	-
October	1,280	940	321	19	-
November	1,252	924	323	4	1
December	1,334	908	350	74	2
Annual average	1,352	985	343	24	-

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.
* AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

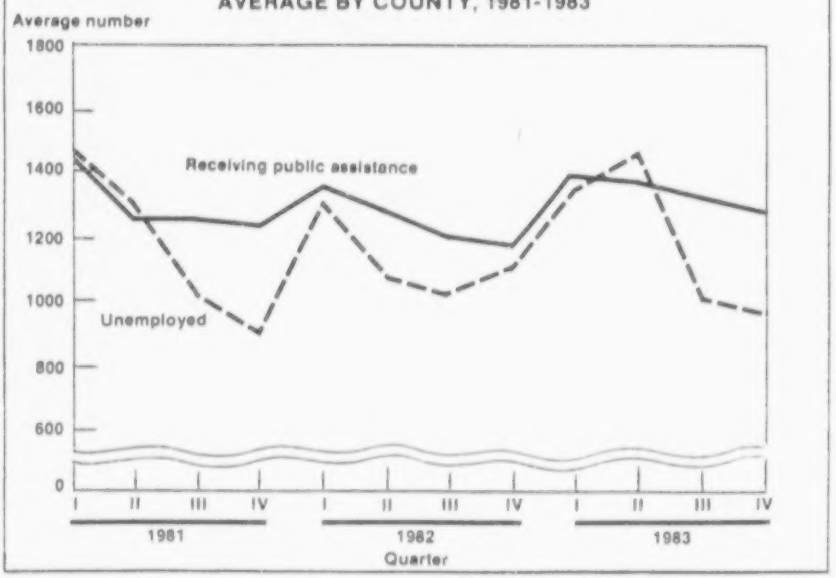
C. Public Assistance and Unemployment

Graph 8 illustrates seasonal trends in the number of public assistance recipients and total unemployment in Schoharie County from 1981-1983, by quarter.

Some who receive public assistance are jobless workers but the majority of recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Because of this, absolute levels between the two series can not be compared.

However, a trend is apparent when seasonal public assistance recipient counts are compared with seasonal totals of unemployment. As unemployment increases seasonally, some families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal factors that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the need for public assistance.

Graph 8.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
AVERAGE BY COUNTY, 1981-1983



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in public assistance. Graph 8 also depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance recipients and total unemployment. Normally both the total number of unemployed and public assistance recipients bottom out in the fourth quarter and peak in the first quarter.

D. Public Assistance Income-1980 Census

In 1979, there were 705 or 7.3 percent of all households in Schoharie County receiving Public Assistance, averaging $2,308. Statewide, 10.0 percent of all households received public assistance, with payments averaging $3,015. Compared with all rural areas in the state, however, the county (82.3 percent rural) had a greater proportion of households receiving public assistance income and a lower average payment. In rural areas statewide, 5.5 percent of the households received public assistance income and the average payment was $2,430.

Of the 705 Schoharie County households receiving public assistance income in 1979, 477 were families. These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of local families receiving public assistance was lower than statewide (10.1 percent) but higher than in rural areas statewide (5.0 percent).

The number of local families receiving public assistance whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level amounted to 130. These families accounted for only 17.3 percent of the 750 families below poverty in the county. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was far less than in New York State where 43.9 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income. The county percentage was also less than in rural areas of the state where 20.4 percent of the families below poverty received public assistance income.

For 65 Schoharie County families in 1979, public assistance income kept their total income above the poverty level.

EDUCATION

A. Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and nonpublic schools in Schoharie County during the 1982-1983 school year was 3,009. Elementary (K-6) students accounted for 50.1 percent of the total, secondary grades (7-12) for 49.9 percent. The local distribution of elementary and secondary enrollment matched the statewide proportions.

However, the distribution of students between public and nonpublic school systems was significantly different than statewide. Area public schools accounted for 96.0 percent of all students compared with only 82.6 percent in New York State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Schoharie County by category of school enrollment and grade level.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
1982 - 1983 SCHOOL YEAR

School designation	Elementary level (grades K-6)	Secondary level (grades 7-12)	Total
Total	3,009	3,001	6,010
Public	2,939	2,832	5,771
Nonpublic	70	169	239

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

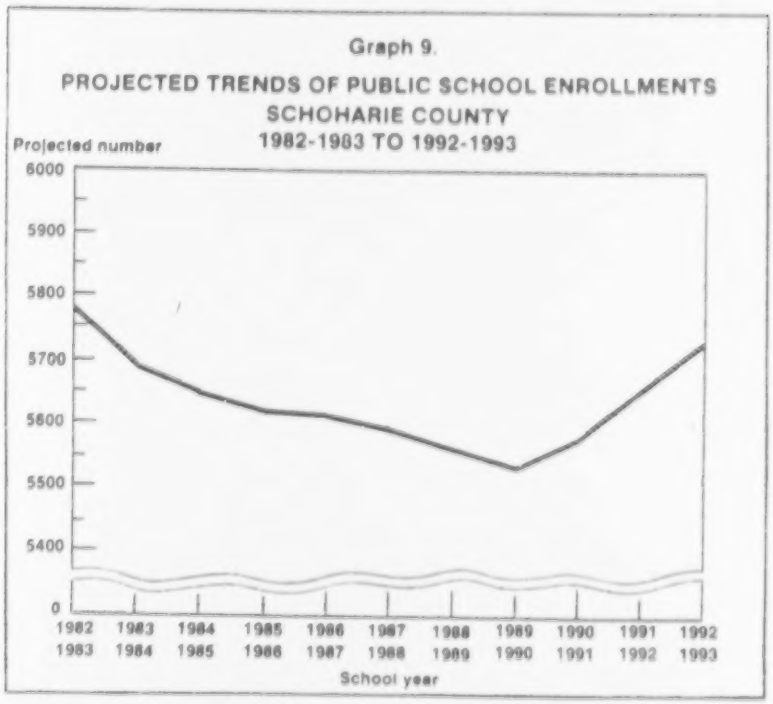
Total enrollment declined in both the county and state from the 1981-1982 school year to the 1982-1983 school year. Local enrollments were down 0.9 percent with the decrease centered in the public school sector (-2.5 percent). The number of private school students rose by 64.8 percent, up from 70 to 169 over the year. The statewide drop in total enrollment, -2.1 percent, was more severe than in the county. Public school enrollment slipped 2.5 percent (about the same as the county) while private school enrollment was down 1.0 percent. Table 23 shows public and nonpublic enrollments in Schoharie County and New York State schools during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years and the percent changes.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS 1981-82 AND 1982-83

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12		Percent change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,374,079	3,278,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Schoharie County	6,064	6,010	-0.9
Public	5,919	5,771	-2.5
Nonpublic	145	239	64.8

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Projected public school enrollment in the county depicts a continued decline through 1990 with a reversal of this trend in the fall of 1990. During the 10-year projection period (1982-1983 to 1992-1993), school enrollment is expected to fall 1.0 percent, from 5,771 to 5,716. A decrease of 232 is expected to take place steadily during the first 7 years. Most of the decrease should be regained during the last 3 years of the period. Graph 9 illustrates projected public school enrollment in Schoharie County during the period.



B. Post-graduate Intentions

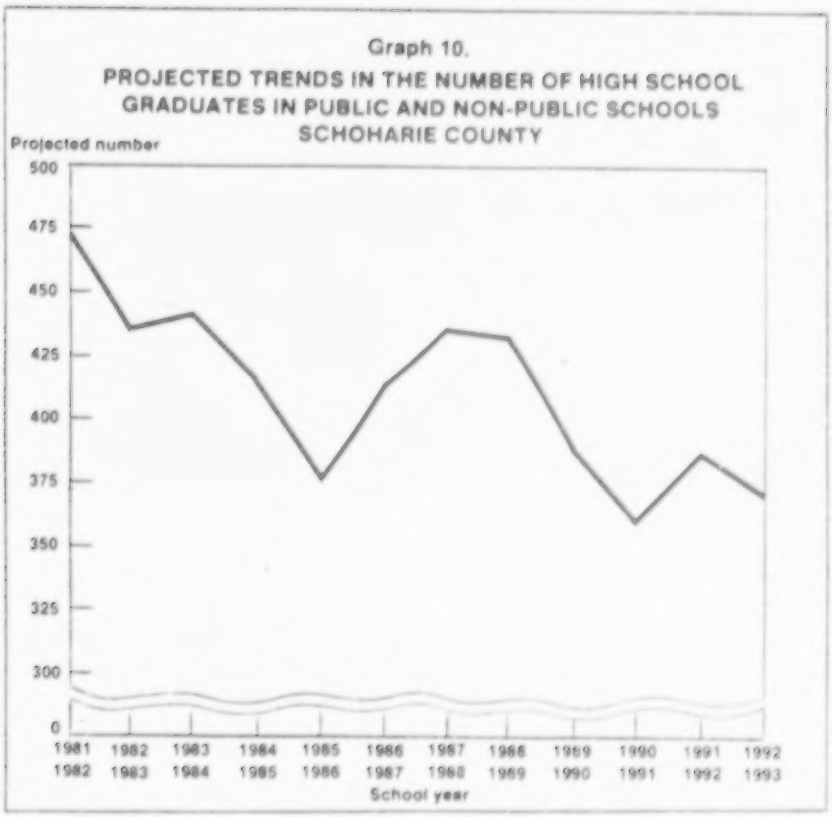
The post-graduate intentions of the 419 local high school graduates in 1983 showed a marked difference from those of students statewide. Among area students, 52 percent planned to continue their education, 34.6 percent desired employment, 7.6 percent chose the military, and the remaining 5.7 percent chose other options. Among students statewide, 71.8 percent planned post-secondary education, 18.7 percent wanted jobs, 4.3 percent hoped to join the military, and the remaining 5.2 percent had other plans. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic school graduates in Schoharie and New York State during the fall of 1983.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND SCHOHARIE COUNTY FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Schoharie County	419	16.7	33.6	1.7	34.6	7.6	5.7
Public	418	16.7	33.7	1.7	34.4	7.7	5.7
Nonpublic	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

The size of graduating classes in Schoharie County is generally projected to decline. Despite this downward projection, in 1984, 1987, 1988, and 1992 more students are expected to graduate than in the prior year. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trend of graduating seniors in Schoharie County from 1981 to 1993.



C. Student Ethnicity

The ethnic composition of Schoharie County public school students during the 1982-1983 school year was 97.8 percent white, 0.9 percent black, 1.0 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The greatest concentration of minority students (3.6 percent) was reported in the Jefferson School District. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 25. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEAR 1982 - 1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.9	1.0	0.3	97.8
Cobleskill	1.0	1.3	0.5	97.3
Gilboa-Conesville	2.5	0.2	-	97.2
Jefferson	2.4	-	1.2	96.4
Middleburgh	0.6	0.3	0.2	99.0
Richmondville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Schoharie	0.6	1.9	0.2	97.3
Sharon Springs	0.5	0.8	0.3	98.5

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

D. Vocational Education

Vocational educational programs available to residents of Schoharie County at the Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES Schoharie Area Occupational Center and at the State University College at Cobleskill are listed below.

Educational Institution	Program
Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES Schoharie Area Occupational Center Route 30A Schoharie, New York 12157	Agricultural education Agricultural mechanics Health occupations education Licensed practical nursing Home health assisting Business and office education General office-typing-clerical Other office occupations Trade, industrial, service education Automotive mechanics Carpentry Custodial services Electrical occupations Cosmetology Quality food occupation

Educational Institution	Program
State University College at Cobleskill Cobleskill, New York 12043	Agricultural education Agricultural production Agricultural business Ornamental horticulture Conservation Other agriculture Distributive education Food distribution General merchandising-sales Hotels and lodging Health occupations education Medical lab assisting Home economics education Care and guidance of children Food services Business and office education Bookkeeping and accounting Data processing Stenographic-secretarial Supervision-business administration Technical education Mechanical technology Other technical occupations

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The New York State Job Service maintains records on the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships for many occupations. Table 26 presents applicants and openings data for Job Service offices located in Schoharie County, for occupations where there were at least 5 applicants or openings during the period October 1,1983 to June 30, 1984. It also includes the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of job openings filled.

A high ratio of applicant to openings (A/O ratio) for a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and indicates intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of qualified labor to satisfy employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships for specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

1. Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   Supply does not overwhelm demand; applicants find jobs easily.

   Example - Secretaries.

2. High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have the required skills. Employers hire from other sources.

   Example - None listed.

3. High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   There are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

   Example - Domestic Animal Farmer.

4. Applicants available but no job openings received

   The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers chose other channels through which to recruit.

   Example - Attendant.

Table 26. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
SCHOHARIE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	748	67	11.2	91.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	60	1	6.0	100.0
Clerical and sales	148	12	12.3	83.3
Service	121	7	17.3	85.7
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry	28	1	28.0	NA
Processing	5	0	NA	NA
Machine trades	59	5	11.8	100.0
Benchwork	103	33	3.1	97.0
Structural work	97	2	48.5	100.0
Miscellaneous	177	6	29.5	88.3
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Administrative specialist	5	0	NA	NA
Social and welfare worker	12	0	NA	NA
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	7	2	3.5	100.0
Typist and typewriting-machine operator	8	0	NA	NA
Steno, typing, filing and related	11	0	NA	NA
Bookkeeper and bookkeeping-machine operator	6	0	NA	NA
Cashier and teller	25	5	5.0	80.0

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Accounting and statistical clerk	10	0	NA	NA
Computing and account recording	13	0	NA	NA
Shipping, receiving, stock and related clerk	25	5	5.0	80.0
Information and reception clerk	15	0	NA	NA
Sales clerk	6	0	NA	NA
Service				
Household worker	11	0	NA	NA
Waiter/waitress	16	3	5.3	67.0
Bartender	5	0	NA	NA
Chef and cook, hotels and restaurants	9	0	NA	NA
Kitchen worker	13	1	13.0	100.0
Attendant, hospitals, morgues and related	20	0	NA	NA
Personal service worker	6	0	NA	NA
Security guard and correction officer	12	0	NA	NA
Porter and cleaner	13	1	13.0	100.0
Agricultural, fishery, and forestry				
Domestic animal farmer	20	1	20.0	100.0
Machine trades				
Metal machinery worker	14	0	NA	NA
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanic and repairer	20	0	NA	NA

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Metal unit assembler and adjuster	44	9	4.9	100.0
Wood products assembler	25	0	NA	NA
Structural work				
Arc welder and cutter	11	0	NA	NA
Welder, cutter	8	1	8.0	100.0
Carpenter	10	0	NA	NA
Construction worker	31	1	31.0	100.0
Structural worker	19	0	NA	NA
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, heavy	21	0	NA	NA
Truck driver, light	10	0	NA	NA
Packaging worker	8	0	NA	NA
Material mover and storer	21	0	NA	NA
Package and material handler	84	5	16.8	80.0

NA = for occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
SCHOHARIE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	5,272
Rural	24,438
Families	7,342
Households	9,677

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,078	3,766	3,318
Married	13,074	6,540	6,534
Separated	430	198	232
Widowed	1,905	337	1,568
Divorced	924	435	489

3) Housing units (all types)	12,651
Urban	1,444
Rural	11,207
Year-round housing units*	10,889
Occupied	9,677
Vacant	1,212
Seasonal/migratory units	1,762

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	1,951	1,167	784
2 persons	3,130	2,421	709
3 persons	1,609	1,254	355
4 persons	1,581	1,340	241
5 persons	830	687	143
6+ persons	576	488	88

*Median rooms in year-round units = 5.6
**Median persons/unit = 2.42

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	145
10,000 - 14,999	230
15,000 - 19,999	328
20,000 - 24,999	555
25,000 - 29,999	603
30,000 - 34,999	580
35,000 - 39,999	508
40,000 - 49,999	657
50,000 - 79,999	586
80,000 - 99,999	42
100,000 - 149,999	21
150,000 - 199,999	2
200,000 +	1
Median value	$ 32,300

6) Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	9,596	7,306	2,290
Black	41	26	13
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	14	9	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	4	4
Other	18	10	8
Hispanic	82	53	29
White	66	45	21
Unknown/unreported	16	8	8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Age	1970 Total	1980			Change: 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Net	Percent
Under 5 years	1,938	1,730	866	964	-208	-12.0
Under 1 year	382	371	194	177	-11	-3.0
1 year	377	326	175	151	-51	-15.6
2 years	388	321	154	167	-67	-20.9
3	370	342	174	168	-28	-8.2
4	421	370	169	201	-51	-13.8
5 to 9 years	2,324	2,105	1,117	988	-219	-10.4
5	451	370	185	185	-81	-21.9
6	451	394	196	198	-57	-14.5
7	483	436	234	202	-47	-10.8
8	440	421	235	186	-19	-4.5
9	499	484	267	217	-15	-3.1
10 to 14 years	2,459	2,464	1,296	1,168	5	0.2
10	484	486	256	230	2	0.4
11	554	464	242	222	-90	-19.4
12	482	449	249	200	-33	-7.3
13	479	508	258	250	29	5.7
14	460	557	291	266	97	17.4
15	478	539	291	248	61	11.3
16 to 19 years	2,585	3,656	1,726	1,930	1,071	29.3
16 to 21	3,366	4,972	2,392	2,580	1,606	32.3
16	505	585	299	286	80	13.7
17	444	588	294	294	144	24.5
18	799	1,073	472	601	274	25.5
19	837	1,410	661	749	573	40.6
20 to 24 years	1,734	2,519	1,274	1,245	785	31.2
20	456	798	393	405	342	42.9
21	325	518	273	245	193	37.3
25-29	1,287	1,986	972	1,014	699	35.2
30-34	1,132	1,990	983	1,007	858	43.1
35-44	2,515	3,114	1,528	1,586	599	19.2
45-54	2,657	2,783	1,405	1,378	126	4.5
55-59	1,167	1,585	773	812	418	26.4
60-64	1,230	1,367	684	683	137	10.0
65-74	1,973	2,234	1,018	1,216	261	11.7
75-84	991	1,234	494	740	243	19.7
85+	280	404	122	282	124	30.7
15 and under	7,199	6,838	3,570	3,268	-361	-5.3
16 and over	17,551	22,872	10,979	11,893	5,321	23.3
55 and over	5,641	6,824	3,091	3,733	1,183	17.3
All ages	24,750	29,710	14,549	15,161	4,960	16.7
Median age	28.3	29.6	28.6	30.6	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
  Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  General merchandise
  Food
  Automobiles and service stations
  Apparel and accessories
  Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  Eating and drinking places
  Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P. ADC, ADC, ADC U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the spec' race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's p rents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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